



NO. 1,325.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BLACKMAIL, SAYS SEEGER

Condemns the Bureau of American Republics' system.

INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION

New York Chamber of Commerce Will Act on It—Claims the Bureau's Method of Soliciting Advertising for a Governmental Directory Forces Merchants to Subscribe.

New York, Dec. 2.—A resolution condemning the Bureau of American Republics as little more than a blackmailing scheme was today presented at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce by Charles Louis Seeger. It declared by Mr. Seeger that the bureau's method of soliciting advertising for its proposed commercial directory places the merchant in a position where, if he does not pay \$25 to have his name included, he lays himself open to the suspicion of being not so sufficient.

The bureau, being supported principally by the United States Treasury, and having the Secretary of State as chairman of its executive committee, Mr. Seeger considers it highly unjustified that any part of the funds necessary for its maintenance should be raised by special levies.

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce of the state of New York regards the publication of said advertisements and solicitations for the publication of the Bureau of American Republics, under auspices of the state department, and as the expense and for the profit of the United States Treasury, as beneath the dignity of the Federal Government, as unnecessary interference with private enterprise and capital engaged in similar business, and as being open to accusation of discrimination for undue consideration in favor of one citizen and against another, by reason of the methods employed in the solicitation of advertisements for the Bureau of American Republics, and other of its publications.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the Honorable Secretary of State, with a request that the advertising business and the methods referred to be promptly discontinued.

An ever expanded the position in which merchants were placed by the advertising scheme, and in conclusion, said: "What I wish to lay stress upon is this attempt, at blackmail of honorable merchants."

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign commerce and revenue. The chamber then adjourned.

This matter has been before the public before. About a week ago the firm of Seeger & Co., of New York, sent out a letter generally in which it took issue with the practice of the Government in permitting advertising in a Government publication. A formal protest was also made to the Secretary of State and filed with him. One of the allegations was that neither the Constitution nor any statute law permits such a thing as a Bureau of American Republics for the business of advertising carried on under the direction and approval of the Secretary of State.

In conclusion the protest alleges that the bureau is affecting by this way of advertising those who are engaged in a legitimate business. The final argument in the protest as submitted to Mr. Sherman is as follows:

"If the promises of the Government are carried out in this business, the advantages to the advertisers are very great. They are recommended and vouched for by the Government, as before stated. They can rely upon the extended circulation of the publication, and of their reaching all avenues of foreign commerce and trade. No financial stress will prevent the Government from fulfilling this part of its contract with them. No solicitation on the receipts of this enterprise, and consequent deficiency as against the cost of getting out the publication, would jeopardize the fulfillment of the contract. The publications are compiled, printed, and delivered at public expense.

"The Public Printing Office at Washington, the franking privilege, and the employees of the Bureau and Department.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS

A Credit System That Has Worked a Revolution.

CREDIT FOR LESS THAN CASH

The Great Providers' System Is Altogether Different From the Extortive Methods of the High Price Ring—Clothing Is Included in Their Liberal Terms.

ACCEPT THE OFFERED TERMS.

Cutters and Flatirons Draw \$28,000 From the General Fund.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—The cutters and flatirons all over the country have by a large majority agreed to accept the terms offered by the other glass workers, namely, \$28,000 from the general fund and the withdrawal of all claims on and in connection with the general association.

The money was paid over to the attorneys for the cutters and flatirons today.

The principal opposition came from the vicinity of St. Louis, where the cutters and flatirons are in favor of accepting the offer. The manufacturers all over the country have by a large majority agreed to accept the terms offered by the other glass workers, namely, \$28,000 from the general fund and the withdrawal of all claims on and in connection with the general association.

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of State are used for this purpose. The receipt of this enterprise go into the Treasury of the United States, and all expenses and disbursements are not by requisition through the Secretary of State.

The people of this country who are engaged in similar line of business have not "casted" with the Government Printing Office, and they do not have the franchise privilege. But they do have to contribute their full share of the taxes and other revenue out of which the Government Printing Office and the postal services are supported.

A protest, so far as the public knows, has not been answered by the State Department, nor has the charge been considered of sufficient gravity to call for a meeting of the executive committee of the bureau, in which are the representatives of four other republics.

Joseph Smith, the director of its bureau, is not even in the city, being at Chicago, Ill. It is impossible, of course, to obtain a statement from him. Secretary Sherman was called on, but he was too unwell to receive reporters. Judge Day, First Assistant Secretary of State, has gone to Ohio with the President, and could not be asked about this matter, of which he is in charge.

The alleged offense, it may be stated, is no innovation by Director Smith, the practice having been followed by preceding administrations of the bureau.

THREE MEN FIGHT A DUEL

Rival Aspirants for Irene Putney's Hand Fight for Her.

Will Phillips Escorted Her to Church and John Howard and John Howard Met Them There.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 2.—Will Phillips, John Howard and John Howard, three young fellows of Huntsville, Madison county, were in love with the same young lady, Miss Irene Putney, and it seems they selected a church, situated a short distance from Huntsville, last night as the place to adjust their differences and see which of the three should have the girl's affection.

Phillips escorted Miss Putney to prayer meeting last night, and seems to have had a premonition that something was going to happen, so he dropped his pistol into his overcoat pocket on leaving home. As he walked into the church door Howard, who stood just outside, told him he would like to see him a minute on the outside.

As soon as he seated his companion, he walked out into the yard, where he met Howard and Lowe. The three engaged in conversation a few moments, when the fight was given, and all three pulled their guns and began an indiscriminate fire, bullets whizzing through the trees thickly.

At the first fire a panic was created among the congregation, who left the building in short order. Phillips, mortally wounded both his rivals, and was himself probably fatally injured.

Miss Putney stuck to Phillips, and he accompanied her home, where she dressed and attended to her wounds. The best families in Madison county.

BECAME SUDDENLY INSANE.

Andrew Baum Makes a Murderous Assault on His Wife.

New York, Dec. 2.—Andrew Baum, who is a perfect giant in stature, suddenly became insane while at his home in Wilkesburg, this morning, and made a murderous assault upon his wife.

Two hours later he was in the Flatbush House, Brooklyn, a driving man, while over a dozen policemen were nursing him in a station-house had been partially freed, a court turned topsy-turvy, and many prisoners frightened nearly out of their lives. Three times the man had been bound with ropes, and each time he snapped it as if it were thread.

Mr. Baum's life was saved by a big dog, his husband was choking her to death when the dog sprang at him and forced him to yield his hold. It took half a dozen policemen to subdue the man at his home, at the police station and again in court.

STEAMER EGYPTIAN BURNS.

Life Crew Rows Thirty-five Miles in Zero Weather.

Harrisville, Mich., Dec. 2.—The steamer Egyptian, bound from Cleveland to Milwaukee with a cargo of coal, burned to the water's edge on Lake Huron last night, off Sturgeon Point.

The fire was discovered by the Sturgeon Point life-saving crew about 8 o'clock and it started at once to the rescue. On the way the life-savers passed a large vessel which had taken on the Egyptian's crew off, but they continued on their way in hope of being able to save the burning vessel. Without the appliances of any kind at hand, the life-savers were compelled to leave the Egyptian without doing anything, after rowing about thirty-five miles in weather nearly as zero. The Egyptian was owned in Detroit.

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MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, SR.

MOTHER MCKINLEY DYING

The President's Anxiety to Reach Her Before the End.

ALL HER POWERS SUCCUMB

Dr. Phillips Entertains No Hope for the Aged Woman, but Says She May Live Several Days—He Does Not Think She Will Live Twenty-four Hours.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The venerable Nancy Allison McKinley is evidently approaching the end of life's journey, and her distinguished son, William McKinley, President of the United States, is hurrying to her bedside as fast as a through train from Washington can carry him.

Yesterday Mother McKinley was brighter, more cheerful, and apparently in better health than she had been for years, according to Almer McKinley, who has been here since Tuesday.

The morning Mrs. McKinley walked into the bedroom of her daughter, Helen, speechless, paralysis having destroyed that power while the family slept. The daughter was awakened and made to understand that her mother was ill, and soon had her in bed. The family was aroused and a physician summoned. The loss of speech at this time was almost the only apparent illness, the other physical and mental powers being almost normal.

The position brought a letter later from the President, and when this was read aloud the aged mother signified that she had heard and understood the message.

Soon afterward, however, she sank into a comatose state, in which condition she has since remained. The family felt from the first that the end was near, realizing that one of her age could not survive the shock of paralysis.

This evening, while they are still hoping that a rally will occur and life be prolonged for a time, they think she is sinking rapidly. The President kept in telephone communication with his brother Almer all day, expressing at each interview a desire to reach her before the end. As was to have been advised at 5 o'clock as to when he had better start, but could not endure the suspense, and before the hour for the interview telegraphed that he was starting for Canton and that he would reach here tomorrow morning.

Mrs. A. J. Duncan, of Cleveland, the President's sister, was visiting her daughter in Chicago when the attack came, and wired that she will also reach here tomorrow morning. Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, will not venture an opinion as to when the end will come before tomorrow morning, at which time the patient's condition will be forebodingly indicated. Improvement at this time still indicates a rally for a time, possibly for several weeks; a change for the worse by morning would indicate rapid sinking from that time forward.

He has no hope of ultimate recovery, and there is no doubt that he expects the death soon. The paralysis, he says, is produced by senility and the patient, by reason of her old age, has experienced a general breaking down of all of the powers, leaving nothing on which to lay the foundation for improvement.

The patient takes liquid nourishment at intervals. Her face is distorted to a considerable extent by the disease but she evidently is not suffering much, if any. She had been suffering from a mild attack of grip, but yesterday seemed to have recovered from that.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight Dr. Phillips said of Mrs. McKinley: "She is sinking very fast; she may live beyond the morning, but the present indications are that she will not."

"Should she survive the night and show even slight improvement in the morning, the doctor would then expect a rally that might last some days and possibly several weeks; but otherwise he will expect the end soon. While he does not say so in so many words, it seems evident that the doctor expects death within twenty-four hours."

The patient, when seen, was barely conscious. Almer McKinley was seen at the same time and expressed himself as fearing that his mother was failing very fast. He said he barely recognized members of the family and shows every evidence of weakening rapidly.

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE POISONING.

William Hammond Charged With Giving Her Hydrocyanic Acid.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—William Hammond is being tried at Brantford on a charge of poisoning his wife. At the coroner's inquest he admitted his wife was with him at his father's house, in Brantford, one evening two years ago, ten minutes before she was found lying in the snow near his house, and in the agony of death.

This evidence, given by Hammond, was excluded at the first trial, and the jury disagreed. This evidence was admitted today, and it is possible that it will result in Hammond's conviction.

PRESIDENT OFF TO CANTON

Hurries to His Mother's Bedside Accompanied by Judge Day.

WAITED ALL DAY FOR ADVICES

Will Be Kept Informed All Along the Route of Her Condition—If Not Returned by Next Monday Congress May Be Delayed in Getting to Work.

President McKinley left for Canton last evening at 7:30 o'clock, and will arrive at the bedside of his aged mother this morning at a few minutes after 10. The President was busy with a delegation this morning when he received the intelligence that his mother had been taken suddenly and it was feared, seriously ill. A few moments after this dispatch came another announcing that it was a stroke of paralysis.

The President and the members of his family were very much worried over the serious character of the news, and the President decided, if a turn was not had for the better, to leave for Canton at once. Later dispatches announced that the aged lady was unconscious at times, but resting easy, and the President felt that possibly the case was not so alarming as he was led to suppose.

During the afternoon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made arrangements to meet any request that might be made of them by the Executive. The President spent two hours going over his message, attended to a vast amount of work from the various departments, and listened patiently to the statements of those fortunate enough to be admitted to his presence. Toward evening it was known that Mrs. McKinley continued in an unconscious condition, and the President decided that he would leave on the evening train. During the day he was in constant communication with Canton, and last evening, after his departure, the family was kept advised of the condition of the patient.

The President made no special preparations for the journey. He was accompanied by Judge Day alone, not even a valet being taken. The railroad company placed the Pullman car Day-Crockett at the disposal of the President, and it was attached to the rear of the regular fast express West. With their hand bags in their hands, the President and the Assistant Secretary entered a carriage and were driven to the station just in time to enter the car before the train started. Mrs. McKinley did not feel equal to the hurried journey.

It was arranged that the President should be constantly advised along the way of the condition of his mother. Discussing the matter before his departure, the President said he recognized that his mother was a very old lady, and that he thought if he was to see her in time for her to recognize him he ought to start at the first possible moment. He hopes to be back in Washington by Sunday night, but if his mother is in a critical condition, of if she should die, his return at that time is problematical. The affection existing between the President and his mother is well known, and the President would probably not leave her bedside at so critical a juncture, even to be here when Congress convenes.

The absence of the President on the day when Congress assembled, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, will establish a new precedent. The oldest employee about the White House cannot recall another such incident. The Constitution requires that when Congress convenes it shall, through its respective houses, appoint a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that it is organized and ready for the transaction of business, and inquire if he has any communication to make. That committee has hitherto reported to the two houses that the President had been notified and would promptly communicate a message in writing. If the President were absent on the occasion such a report would be impossible, for the President is officially supposed to be at the White House when this call is made. The message is not complete and has not been signed.

In such an event it is probable the committee would report that it had been unable to communicate with the President, and one of the leaders of the two Houses would move a recess for three days or to such time as it was supposed—less than three days—that the President might return.

Prague, Dec. 2.—The proclamation establishing martial law was made in all parts of the city today and in the suburbs of Chlumetz, Sedletz, Wenzburg and Roudnice. Detachments of soldiers, headed by officers and a police commissioner, marched from point to point. After a tattoo on the drums the commander read aloud in Czech and German the imperial decree ordering military government. By evening the proclamation had effected its purpose and order was restored, which had not been known since.

Throughout the early morning, however, anarchy reigned. As in the previous day, windows smashing and looting were carried with constant rights between the soldiers and the troops and police.

The steps of the principal German leaders were plundered. The soldiers drank their fill in the German wine cellars and then let the contents of the wine casks run out on the floors. Incendiary fires were started in many directions, and the fire brigade was kept galloping from one end of the city to the other for hours.

When the firemen arrived at the scene of the fire the mobs would drive them back. In some cases the rioters wrecked the engines. During the day special trains were employed in carrying reinforcements to the troops in the city, and there are now 10,000 soldiers here. They are all equipped as though for a campaign.

The official returns for the twenty-four hours preceding the martial law proclamation show that four persons were killed and 150 dangerously wounded. Three hundred and fifty received lesser injuries. Twenty shops were burned out.

The authorities are not confident of the continuance of order; the appetite of the mob having been whetted by success in plundering, which was directed in a systematic way by the leaders of the secret societies. Some Jews spent their positions from attacks by placing a crucifix between lighted candles in their shop windows.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—The assembly, previously decided in Prague to be in the standstill. It is somewhat less stringent than full martial law at a state of siege, but the special tribunal administering the standstill is empowered to pass sentence of death, from which no appeal is allowed.

Although the decision of the government to take stronger measures to suppress the rioting was known as soon as the standstill was proclaimed, and 5 o'clock. Between those hours occurred one of the most serious conflicts that has taken place since the rioting. A mob attacked a German school, and was first repulsed by an infantry detachment with the most serious effect. One report says that four rioters were fired, and that twenty-five persons were instantly killed and a large number dangerously wounded.

Derogates from Prague state that the streets this evening are practically deserted, except by the patrols and the ambulances. Many families are leaving the city.

Twenty-eight hundred more troops will leave here for Prague tonight.

There have been anti-Jewish demonstrations at Brno, Olomouc, and Pardubitz. The trouble seems to be spreading.

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MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Ten Thousand Austrian Soldiers Kept Busy Enforcing